Mr. Rayara KEMPANNA.—In Bowringpet Taluk, 4 or 5 tanks remain unrestored for long. In spite of applications, no remission has been allowed there. What is the remedy open to the land-owners in such cases?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—The member is a patel and he ought to know the rules. He might have helped the raiyats to secure remissions. Even the Sub-Division Officer could have suspended collections and recommended remission.

Mr. B. SITARAMIAH.—Many tanks which breached in 1930-31 have not been restored till 1938-39. What is the reason for neglecting them and restoring those which breached only recently?

Mr. K. V. ANANTARAMAN.—There is no question of neglect. The order of urgency is the important consideration. As already stated, urgent cases ought to receive first attention.

Mr. Alampalli NANJUNDA SETTY.—The Rakkehalli tank in Hosadurga Taluk, which breached in 1932-33 has not been restored in spite of applications from the raiyats. May I know why?

The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (Diwan Bahadur N. N. Ayyangar).—No petition has been received so far, but I shall enquire.

Mr. Alampalli NANJUNDA SETTY.—Will an estimate be prepared early for restoring the tank?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—The question will be examined.

Mr. G. SANKARA SETTY.—Will it not be better to collect statistics of all breached tanks remaining unrestored and take them up in some order rather than wait for individual applications?

Mr. N. N. AYYANGAR.—That is being done, too.

REPRESENTATIONS—*contd.*

No. 161—Establishment of hospitals at all hobli headquarters in the malnad and particulary at Banakal in Mudgere Taluk.

Mr. MANJE GOWDA (Mudgere Taluk).

Mr. MANJE GOWDA stated that Government were aware that rural population was much affected by the prevalence of malaria, pneumonia and such other fell diseases, entailing a heavy toll of death. He prayed that a dispensary be opened at every hobli headquarter in Malnad. Banakal Hobli in Mudgere Taluk consisted of 25 villages with a total population of about 15,000 and the total assessment for the hobli was about 40 to 50 thousand rupees. Banakal, the headquarter of that hobli, was a model village and though the public of all the villages in the hobli promised to offer a contribution of Rs. 1,000 for the construction of the dispensary building and were urging for a long time for the provision of a dispensary, the District Board had not so far complied with their request. He therefore prayed that Government themselves might take the initiative and start a dispensary by contributing the balance of the cost towards the construction of a building for it. That hobli had an area of 25 miles north to south and 20 miles east to west. There were not even District Fund Roads there. In view of the above, he prayed that a hospital be established at Banakal.

The SENIOR SURGEON (Rajasevasakta B. K. Narayana Rao) explained that Government had made medical aid available in the malnad in a much larger measure than in the maidan:

In Hassan District which had 38 hoblis there were 41 dispensaries.

In Kadur District which had 33 hoblis there were 31 dispensaries.

In Shimoga District which had 38 hoblis there were 35 dispensaries.

Thus, for the 109 hoblis which were considered to be malnad, there were as many as 107 dispensaries. On an average, every hobli had a dispensary. On the population basis also medical facilities in the malnad were greater. As regards the question of opening a hospital at Banakal, if the Kadur District Board was prepared to bear its share of the cost, Government might help them as far as possible.

Mr. MANJE GOWDA pointed out that the District Board was pleading inability to bear its share of the cost. He therefore requested that the moiety of cost be found from the Malnad Improvement Fund instead of from the

resources at the disposal of the District Board.

Mr. B. K. NARAYANA RAO suggested that the Deputy Commissioner might first be approached in the matter and that if he recommended the case, the Department would take necessary further action.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution No. 1.

Reduction of Salaries.

Messrs. T. THIMMARAYAPPA and **Patel HONNASIDDAIYA** (Magadi Taluk); **T. MADIAH GOWDA** and **M. SIDDE GOWDA** (Channapatna Taluk); **B. CHOODE GOWDA** and **M. B. GURULINGIAH** (Closepet Taluk); **C. N. NARASINGA RAO** (Bangalore City Municipality); **K. NARAYANA SETTY** (Magadi Municipality); **S. KARIAPPA** and **Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA** (Kankanhalli Taluk); **A. M. VENKATASAMIAH** (Closepet Municipality); **N. APPANNA REDDY** (Bangalore Taluk); **A. HANUMANTHARAYAPPA** (Devanhalli Taluk); **H. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO, K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR, B. M. MUNISWAMAPPA** and **V. VENKATESAIYA** (Special Interests); **Patel HANUME GOWDA** (Dodballapur Taluk); **B. MALLAPPA** and **A. M. CHANNAMARE GOWDA** (Nelamangala Taluk); **K. P. PARASIVIAH** (Kankanhalli Municipality); **S. SHARABHANNA** (Anekal Taluk); **Shampur PAPANNA** and **S. MUNIVENKATAPPA** (Minorities)

On behalf of all the movers and by leave of the House, **Mr. T. THIMMARAYAPPA** *withdrew the resolution, which was as follows:—*

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that, as the scale of pay of the officers of Government at present is very high, they may be pleased to constitute a committee consisting of both official and non-official members with a majority of the latter to consider and fix a scale of salaries for at least the future entrants, having in view the present economic conditions of the people of the State."

Resolution No. 2.

Abolition of the Lower Secondary Examination.

Mr. K. T. BHASHYAM AIYANGAR moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that they may be pleased to abolish the Lower Secondary Examination."

In doing so, the mover prefaced his remarks with the observation that the lower secondary examination was not at all advantageous to anybody. Still it might have been allowed to continue but for the fact that positive harm was resulting from it. First, under the existing rule, every student of the Middle IV year class had to pass a public examination before he or she could join the first year class in the high school. An application fee of Rs. 5—which was unnecessary—was being levied from every pupil for this examination, and he was also required to get through a process of selection for the public examination. Thus, a lot of strain had to be undergone by children of tender ages (ranging from 10 to 12 generally). Subjecting them to the rigours of a province-wide race was sure to have the effect of stunting their growth—both physical and mental. Not so much of emotion and strain were experienced by students sitting for ordinary class examinations.

Proceeding, the speaker explained that it was not his argument that the examination should go merely because of the strain which it entailed. What he objected to was the imposition of such a severe strain on pupils of tender ages. It was the common experience of teachers that even ordinary questions, well known to children, could not be answered by the latter when in a state of confusion and emotion, more especially so when the questions were twisted and put in a manner not easily understood by the pupils.

A public examination at the lower secondary stage was no test of fitness for anything. It was not the stage for diverting children to any vocational course of study. It might be contended that a pass in the lower secondary examination would qualify a candidate for employment as a teacher in a primary school. In the absence of the public examination, a class certificate could equally well entitle the holder for such an appointment. But in the speaker's opinion, neither a pass in the public examination nor a certificate of promotion to IV form would count for much at the present time, when graduates